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NEWS DEPARTMENT

Ebey Manuscripts in the University

Mrs. John Allan Park, of Hayward, California, has placed in the archives of the University a precious set of valuable historical manuscripts.

The name of Ebey is indelibly written into the history of Puget Sound and especially of Whidbey Island. Colonel Isaac N. Ebey was the first permanent settler there, filing on his claim October 15, 1850. The tragedy in which he was killed and beheaded by northern Indians on August 11, 1857, made a deep impression on the pioneer settlements of the Pacific Coast. His wife and two sons had joined him at the Whidbey Island home, and some of his wife's family did likewise. In 1854 seven other members of the Ebey family joined the colony. These consisted of Colonel Ebey's father and mother, his brother, Winfield Scott Ebey; his sister, Elizabeth Ruth Ebey, and another sister, Mrs. Mary Ebey Wright, who was accompanied by her two children, Almira Neff Wright and James K. Polk Wright.

Almira Neff Wright married George Beam, who crossed the plains in the same party. Her husband died on May 5, 1866, and later she became the wife of a Mr. Enos. Her daughter Edith is the Mrs. Park who has just rendered the cause of history the fine service mentioned above.

Winfield Scott Ebey was a refined man of comparatively delicate health. He never married, and his niece Almira was the one who received and cared for his papers after his death on February 21, 1865. When Mrs. Enos died the papers passed into the keeping of her daughter, Mrs. Park.

The papers now placed in the University of Washington archives comprise twelve volumes of diary and a slender account book. They begin with Winfield Scott Ebey's daily record of the journey across the plains, starting at Plum Grove Place, Adair County, Missouri, Wednesday, April 26, 1854, and ending at Whidbey Island, Thursday, October 12, 1854. Then follow the records of important happenings through the pioneer days, of Indian warfare, of births and deaths, joys and sorrows, all written in a simple, straightforward style. The latest dates are in the year 1863, when much interest is manifest over the scant news of the Civil War that reached the pioneers.

These manuscripts will prove helpful to all future writers in the

field of Northwestern history. They are deposited in the fireproof portion of the University Library.

In Honor of Klickitat Heroes

One of the most remarkable manifestations of patriotism was made at Maryhill on the Columbia River, July 4, 1918, where the altar stone was dedicated as the beginning of a replica of Stonehenge, England, counted one of the seven wonders of the medieval world. This wonderful monument is to stand on an eminence overlooking the "Great River of the West." It is to be a memorial of the young men of Klickitat County who have given or who may yet give their lives in the present World War. The six now on this roll of honor are Dewey V. Bromley, John W. Cheshier, James B. Duncan, Robert F. Graham, Carl A. Lester and Robert F. Venable.

The moving spirit behind this whole undertaking is Samuel Hill. Associated with him on a permanent committee are E. N. Hill, W. G. Collins, J. C. Potter and Charles H. Babcock. While Professor W. W. Campbell, the eminent astronomer, was observing the eclipse of the sun at Goldendale on June 8, 1918, Mr. Hill persuaded him to mark accurately the exact lines which the replica of Stonehenge should take to conform with the original, in its relation to the heavenly bodies.

Some of the large stones are already quarried, but the heavy machinery necessary to move them cannot be had during the stress of war. For that reason the altar stone alone was dedicated, having a bronze tablet with this inscription:

"In memory of the soldiers and sailors of Klickitat County who gave their lives in defense of their country. This monument is erected in the hope that others, inspired by the example of their valor and their heroism, may share in that love of liberty and burn with that fire of patriotism which death alone can quench."

The committee having charge of the affairs of the day consisted of C. F. Camplan, Mrs. H. W. Donner, Mrs. Walter Ferguson, H. H. Hartley and D. Ledbetter.

Samuel Hill presided over the exercises. R. H. Thomson, of Seattle, gave the invocation and the opening address; Nelson B. Brooks, of Goldendale, gave the principal patriotic address; Professor Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, received the memorial on behalf of the Washington University State Historical Society; Frank Terrace, of Orillia, responded on behalf of the sailors, and Colonel David M. Dunne, of Portland, Oregon, responded on behalf of the soldiers. At the conclusion of the program, on the call of

Frederick V. Holman, of Portland, the entire audience arose and with right hands uplifted pledged their lives in allegiance to the country and for patriotic endeavor of every kind during and after this great crisis.

Historic Gardens of Chief Kamiakin

Irrigation in the Yakima Valley began on the gardens of the Indian Chief Kamiakin before the white settlers arrived and several years before the Indian wars of 1855-1857, in which Chief Kamiakin played an important part for his people. The gardens were located on Atanum Creek about eighteen miles from the present city of Yakima, near the site of the Catholic Mission among the Yakima Indians.

On June 30, 1918, the Yakima Pioneer Association held its annual reunion at the site of those gardens, and with elaborate and extensive ceremonies placed there a temporary marker. Later an enduring stone monument will be erected. The temporary marker was an enclosed iron tube containing the historical paper prepared for the occasion by Mrs. A. J. Splawn of Yakima. This tube was driven into the ground where the permanent monument will be erected in view of all who pass that way.

Among those who took part in the program were two full-blood Indians — Rev. George Waters, who has been a Methodist Episcopal minister among his people for the past forty years or more, and Dan Simmons, who thrilled the audience with two baritone solos. The important historical meaning of the event was made evident by the participation of men from a distance. These included George H. Himes, of Portland, Oregon, the well-known authority on Northwestern history; General Hazard Stevens, of Olympia, son of General Isaac I. Stevens, first governor of Washington Territory, who was with his father at the making of the Yakima treaty in 1855; Professor W. D. Lyman, of Whitman College, Walla Walla; William P. Bonney, of Tacoma, secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, and Professor Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, Seattle.

A negro band furnished music, led by Mr. Jackson. One of the interesting addresses was delivered by Miss Martha Wiley, a pioneer daughter of the valley. After graduation from Whitman College and the University of Washington, she went to the Orient as a missionary, and later returned to the home of her childhood. She talked about the first apples and other memories of Yakima.

The Yakima Pioneer Association — David Longmire, president, and John H. Lynch, secretary — is one of the most active organizations in the state in marking historic sites.